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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1780.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, *of July* 22.

A short SKETCH *of the* LIFE *and* CHARACTER *of General* WASHINGTON.

AS this gentleman always refuſed to accept of any pecuniary appointment for his public ſervices, no ſalary has been annexed by Congreſs to his important command, and he only draws weekly for the expences of his public table, and other neceſſary demands. General Waſhington, having never been in Europe, could not poſſibly have ſeen much military ſervice when the armies of Britain were ſent to ſubdue the Americans; yet ſtill, for a variety of reaſons, he was by much the moſt proper man on the continent, and probably any where elſe, to be placed at the head of an American army. The very high eſtimation he ſtood in for integrity and honour, his engaging in the cauſe of his country from ſentiment and conviction of her wrongs, his moderation in politics, his extenſive property and his approved abilities as a commander, were motives which neceſſarily obliged the choice of America to fall upon him.

That nature has given General Waſhington extraordinary military talents, will hardly be controverted by his moſt bitter enemies. Having been early actuated with a warm paſſion to ſerve his country in the military line, he has greatly improved his talents by unweared induſtry, a cloſe application to the beſt writers upon tactics, and by a more than common method and exactneſs. In reality, when it comes to be conſidered, that at firſt he only headed a body of men entirely unacquainted with military diſcipline or operations, ſomewhat ungovernable in temper, and who at beſt could only be ſtiled an alert and good militia, acting under very ſhort enliſtments, uncloathed, unaccoutred, and at all times very ill ſupplied with ammunition and artillery; and that with ſuch an army he withſtood the ravages and progreſs of near 40,000 veteran troops, plentifully provided with every neceſſary article, commanded by the braveſt officers in Europe, and ſupported by a very powerful navy, which effectually prevented all movements by water; when all this comes to be impartially conſidered, we may venture to pronounce, that General Waſhington may be regarded as one of the greateſt military ornaments of the preſent age.

General Waſhington is now in the forty-ſeventh year of his age; he is a tall well made made man, rather large boned, and has a tolerably genteel addreſs; his features are manly and bold, his eyes of a bluiſh caſt, and very lively; his hair a deep brown, his face rather long, and marked with the ſmall pox; his complexion ſun-burnt and without much colour, and his countenance ſenſible, compoſed and thoughtful. There is a remarkable air of dignity about him, with a ſtriking degree of graceſulneſs; he has an excellent underſtanding, without much quickneſs; is ſtrictly juſt, vigilant and generous; an affectionate huſband, a faithful friend, a father to the deſerving ſoldier; gentle in his manners, in temper rather reſerved; a total ſtranger to religious prejudices, which have ſo often excited chriſtians of one denomination to cut the throats of thoſe of another; in his morals he is irreproachable, and was never known to exceed the bounds of the moſt rigid temperance. In a word, all his friends and acquaintance univerſally allow, that no man ever united in his own perſon a more perfect alliance of the virtues of a philoſopher, with the talents of a General; candour, ſincerity, affability and ſimplicity, ſeem to be the ſtriking features of his character, till an occaſion offers of diſplaying the moſt determined bravery and independence of ſpirit.

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WRAPPING PAPER,

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Philadelphia, November 12, 1780.

WAS taken up this morning, treſpaſſing on the ſubſcriber, in his meadow in Paſſyunk, near the mouth of Schuylkill, the following creatures, viz. a bay HORSE, near 14 hands high, branded AM in one, and has bad hoofs. A black two year old MARE COLT, and a bay yearling COLT. The owner or owners are deſired to apply to RICHARD BARRY, at the Conneſtogoe Waggon, in Market ſtreet, prove their property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the ſame, agreeable to a law of the State. ¶

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, in Pennſylvania, a black GELDING, 14 hands high, 13 years old, with a ſtar and ſnip, his near hind foot white, and a blemiſh on his off eye. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo as the thief is convicted and the owner gets the horſe again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the horſe only. ‖ WILLIAM PRICE.

To ALL *whom it may concern.*

State of New-Jerſey, ſs.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the ſtate of New-Jerſey, at the houſe of Iſaac Wood, Innholder, in Mount-Holly, in the county of Burlington, on Tueſday, the nineteenth day of December next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Stephen Decatur, (who as well &c.) againſt the brig or veſſel called the Rodney, taken at ſea on her voyage from Liverpool, to South-Carolina, and lately commanded by—— Wignall;—of Stephen Decatur and Roger Kaighn, (who as well &c.) againſt the brigantine or veſſel called the Rodney, taken at ſea on her voyage from Plymouth to South-Carolina, William Robbins, late Maſter; — Of David Stevens, (who as well &c.) againſt a certain ſchooner or veſſel Virginia built, burden about thirty tons, taken at ſea, no perſon being on board, loaded with tobacco;— againſt the ſchooner called the Flying Fiſh, a recaptured veſſel;— Of Joſhua Studſon, (who as well &c.) againſt the ſchooner or veſſel called the John;—againſt the ſloop or veſſel called the Catherine, which ſaid ſchooner John, and ſloop Catherine were lately taken by ſaid Joſhua Studſon, on the ſouth ſide of Staten-Iſland, near Prince's Bay;— Of Samuel Bigelow (who as well &c.) againſt a certain ſchooner called the Betſey, a re-captured veſſel, drove on the bar at Cranberry-Inlet by diſtreſs of weather, formerly belonging to ſome inhabitant of the State of Delaware, and ſaid to be cut out of Muſh-Melon creek by the enemy, and alſo againſt negroe Toney, taken on board ſaid ſchooner Betſey; Of Stephen Decatur and Roger Kaighn, (who as well &c.) againſt the brig or veſſel called the Richard, taken at ſea on her voyage from Glaſgow to Charleſtown, James Robiſon late Maſter; with their reſpective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the ſaid veſſels reſpectively, or any other perſon or perſons intereſted therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid veſſels and their reſpective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, and the ſaid negroe Toney, ſhould not be condemned to the ſeveral captors thereof, and decrees thereon paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the ſaid bills.

By Order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, *Regiſter.*

Haddonfield, Nov. 18, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, whereon Colonel Thomas Strawbridge now dwells, ſituate in the lower part of Cheſter county, on a public road, leading from Lancaſter to Newport and Wilmington, about a mile from J. Ruſton's, and three from L. Puſey's mill, containing two hundred and forty-two acres of land, about 50 acres whereof is in wood, and about 40 acres is mowable meadow, which at a trifling expence may be encreaſed to 50 acres, under water-courſe, the remainder of the land is arable, a moderate portion whereof produced upwards of 600 buſhels of grain the preceding year: There are on the premiſes, a commodious ſtone dwelling houſe, having two well finiſhed rooms below and four chambers, with a good lodging garret under new cedar roof; there is a large ſtone kitchen adjoining, and a good dry cellar under the houſe; a large convenient barn, about 70 feet long, a well conſtructed ſtone ſtable, a waggon and corn-houſe under one roof; a ſtone ſpring-houſe, two ſtories high, ſupplied by an excellent ſpring handy to the dwelling; there is alſo a tenement ſuitable for a ſmall family, with ſeveral other out-houſes. The place is well ſupplied with fruit of different ſorts, having about 150 well grown apple-trees, beſide a young orchard of 250 trees. being a collection of various kinds of the beſt grafted fruit; the land is very favourable to graſs, being well watered by ſeveral ſtreams, a main branch of Elk creek running through it, which affords an opportunity of erecting a mill, if required: the ſituation, by experience, is healthy, in a good neighbourhood, and about 17 miles from a public landing. For farther information enquire at the bridge or Lower-ferry, on Schuylkill, of James Lindley, at New-Garden, or the Printers hereof. November 22, 1780.

Eaſton, November 12, 1780.

TAKEN up at Eaſton, in the county of Northampton, on the 30th of October laſt, a certain ENOCH WELLS, then in poſſeſſion of a red ſorrel Stallion, on ſuſpicion of having ſtolen the ſame. The ſtallion is about 9 or 10 years old, 14 or 15 hands high, and paces. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay reaſonable charges, and take the horſe and thief (who is confined in Eaſton goal) away. If no perſon applies for ſaid horſe on or before the 12th of December next, he will be ſold for the coſts, by CONRAD ERIE, jun. and

¶ ISAAC BERLIN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, in September laſt, Six SHEEP, one of them with a bell. Whoever owns the ſaid ſheep, are deſired to come, pay the charges, and take them away.

‖ ABRAHAM REINER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 6th of October ult. a dark brown HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old, 14 hands high, ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ JOSEPH YATES.

WILLIAM NICHOLLS

Has removed his ſtore from Mr. Owen Jones's to the ſtore formerly occupied by Mr. Sitgreaves, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian King; where he has to ſell, by wholeſale or retail, a quantity of the following articles, viz.

Superfine, ſecond & coarſe broadcloths, of all colours;
Coatings;
Blue, brown and cloth coloured naps;
Velvets and corderoys of all colours, ſpotted & flowered;
Dark and light coloured chintzes;
Cambricks and lawns;
Cambrick and lawn handkerchiefs, ſpotted and flowered;
Linen handkerchiefs;
Camblets, duroys, rattinets;
Serges and drawboys;
Taffeties, perſians, pelongs;
Modes and farſnets;
Ladies ſilk mitts;
Good ſewing ſilk;
Silk, worſted & coarſe hoſe;
Plain, figured and chain gauze;
Britannias;
Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings, broad and narrow;
Marſeilles quilting;
Diapers and dimities;
White and coloured thread;
Tapes and bobbins;
Pins and needles;
Checks;
Barcelona handkerchiefs;
A quantity of imported boots and ſhoes;
Alſo, Madeira and claret wine, Jamaica ſpirit and Weſt-India rum, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Said Nicholls takes this opportunity of returning his beſt thanks to thoſe who have been ſo obliging as to favour him with their cuſtom at his late ſtore, and hopes for a continuance of their friendſhip. He flatters himſelf that his methods of procuring ſupplies are ſo advantageous, that he will be enabled to make it the intereſt of every perſon to frequent his ſtore.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there now is at the plantation, in the tenure of Aaron Garrett, in the townſhip of Willis-Town, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, A Black BULL, ſuppoſed to be riſing three years old laſt ſpring, having a crop off the near ear, and a ſwallow-fork in the off ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

AARON GARRETT.

Willis-Town, Nov. 10, 1780. ‖

The 10*th day of the* 11*th Month*, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Middletown townſhip, Bucks county, A Sorrel MARE, with a white blaze down her face; ſuppoſed to be three years old, thirteen hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. § THOMAS PAXSON.

JOHN BENEZET,

INTENDING very ſhortly for Europe, requeſts all perſons indebted to him to diſcharge their accounts immediately, and thoſe to whom he is indebted to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid.

Said BENEZET has for ſale, Weſt-India Rum, Sugars and Molaſſes; alſo a few Pipes of excellent MADEIRA, which he will diſpoſe of very low for caſh.

November 7, 1780. ¶

Two Guineas Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Tueſday laſt, a likely NEGROE LAD, aged 16 years, ſlim made and a little inclined to a yellow complection: had on, when he went away, a light blue coat, leather breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, with ſquare braſs buckles in his ſhoes; his name PETER. Any perſon taking up and conveying ſaid Lad to Mr. JOHN MEASE, of Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, excluſive of neceſſary charges. All Captains of ſhips are cautioned not to ſuffer ſaid Negroe to proceed with them to ſea. §

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 26th day of October laſt, from the borough of Cheſter, in Cheſter county, SIX CATTLE: Their deſcription as follows:—One large black cow, fat; one red ditto, with a white face; one do. red and white, gave milk when ſhe went away; one ditto, brindle, with ſome white in her face; two dark brown ditto, one of which had a white back, the other a freckled face. Whoever takes up ſaid cattle and delivers them to either of us the ſubſcribers, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, and if ſtolen, FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for bringing the thief to juſtice, paid by

WILLIAM THOMSON, London Grove, or
EDWARD VERNON, Cheſter borough. ¶

Philadelphia, November 6, 1780.

THE CORPORATION for the Relief of PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS, their Widows and Children, are to meet on Wedneſday, the 29th of November, at Ten o'Clock, A. M. at the Firſt Preſbyterian Church in this City, to conſider how the Rates and Annuities are to be paid, the Fund having ſuffered greatly by the Depreciation of the Continental Currency.

JAMES SPROAT, Secretary.

New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, Nov. 1, 1780.

WAS FOUND ſome time ago, between Philadelphia and the Riſing-Sun Tavern, a Leather POCKET-BOOK, in which was ſome Continental currency, and a certificate for an oath of allegiance to the States. The owner coming, proving property, and paying charges, may have it again. WILLIAM HYNES.

On AMERICAN FINANCE.

EVERY man muſt now be convinced that the eſtabliſhment of our finances, on a *certain* and permanent baſis, is of the very utmoſt importance to this country, and, conſequently, deſerves the moſt ſerious attention of every well wiſher to its happineſs and independence. The evils that have ariſen from the depreciation of our paper currency, both to the public and to private perſons, have been daily increaſing, and have impreſſed the mind of every true American with diſtreſſing and uneaſy feelings. In the courſe of this alarming national diſeaſe, we have ſeen a variety of *palliative* remedies applied; but no one method, likely to produce a radical cure, has been adopted:—Let us then, while the ſtamina remain unimpaired, make uſe of the means in our power for reſtoring the conſtitution of our country to its priſtine energy and vigor. It is no time to heſitate: Delay may prove fatal.

I beg leave, with due deference to thoſe of ſuperior judgment and abilities, to ſuggeſt the following plan, for the purpoſe of giving a *fixed* value to the Continental Bills of Credit that are to be iſſued, and exchanged for thoſe now in circulation, according to the Reſolution of the 18th of March.

I would propoſe that, by a recommendation of Congreſs, two-thirds of all the ſpecie, bullion, and gold and ſilver plate, of the inhabitants of the Thirteen United States, be called into the Treaſuries of their reſpective States, by their Legiſlatures; except ſuch belonging to the ſubjects of other powers who may be reſident among us, either in public or private characters:—That every individual, on delivering into the hands of the Commiſſioners (to be appointed for that purpoſe in each county) his proportion of ſpecie, bullion and plate, or any of them, receive a Draught, ſigned by two of the Commiſſioners (and if for *plate*, deſcribing the ſame) upon the Treaſury of the State in which he reſides, for an equal ſum and value, payable in the Continental Bills of Credit to be iſſued by virtue of the Reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th of March; which Bills are to bear an intereſt of five per centum per annum:—That every perſon be permitted to redeem at any time, the whole or part of his plate and bullion ſo called into the Treaſury, with ſpecie, weight for weight:—That if the gold and ſilver furniſhed by any particular State ſhould prove inſufficient to diſcharge the quota of the expence of the war aſſigned to that State, the deficiency ſhould be made up out of the ſurpluſage of the others:—That a land tax be raiſed in produce; on the plan recommended by ARISTIDES, in the Pennſylvania Packet of March 30th, ſo far as it is practicable:—That thoſe officers in the civil departments of government, entitled to periodical ſalaries, be paid one half thereof in *grain*: And that whatever grain ſhall remain in the public granaries, after making ſuch payments, be appropriated to the ſupply of the army, and other exigencies of government:—That ſo much of the produce of the country, as may be ſpared, be exported, *under the direction of government*, in order to procure cloathing, and ſuch foreign articles as the public ſervice might require:—That nothing be exported by the public Agents, in that capacity, but thoſe articles furniſhed by the land-tax; nor any thing imported by them in return, but neceſſaries for the army and for the naval ſervice: And, if the quantity that might be wanted of theſe ſhould not equal in price the amount of the ſales, that the ballance be made up in money only:—That ſuch cuſtoms, impoſts and taxes be levied on property, other than improved lands, as that the national expences may be equally borne by the whole community:—That at leaſt one-tenth of the taxes to be raiſed in money be payable, for the ſecond, fourth and ſixth years, in gold or ſilver:—That an annual eſtimate be made of the joint expences of the United States; and that the Treaſurer of every State be impowered to lend, at an intereſt of five per cent. per ann. on good *landed ſecurity*, for no longer term than two years at a time, ſo much of the overplus of their reſpective quotas of the Continental expenditures, as are not wanted on the public account:—That the legal intereſt be fixed throughout the United States, at five per cent. per ann.—That our foreign loans be diſcharged as expeditiouſly as poſſible; and, if the public exigencies ſhould require them, that loans of ſpecie, or of the bills of credit which are to be emitted, be obtained among ourſelves; the intereſt thereof to be paid in the ſame kind of money that is lent:—That every precaution be uſed againſt the exportation of gold and ſilver:—That the returns of gold and ſilver, delivered to the Commiſſioners, be made on oath; and, the better to prevent frauds being committed by the concealing of plate, ſpecie or bullion, that any perſon diſcovering ſuch concealment to the Commiſſioners before-mentioned, be entitled to one-third part thereof; the remaining two-thirds to be forfeited to the State, and the offender proſecuted for perjury: Perſons refuſing to make a return to be conſidered as enemies, and their eſtates confiſcated:—That all the plate of each individual be kept by itſelf, and diſtinctly marked with the owner's name and place of abode; and, if there ſhould be a neceſſity to melt it down for coinage, that each proprietor's be taken in a numerical order, to be aſcertained by lot:—That a *Sinking Fund* be eſtabliſhed in each State, appropriated to the ſole purpoſe of redeeming the Continental Bills of Credit, within the limited period:—That all cuſtoms and exciſes be payable in gold and ſilver; and that the ſurpluſage of theſe, and of all other taxes obtained in ſpecie, after making the public expenditures, be applied to ſupply this fund; and likewiſe every other ſaving of the national revenues:—That the vacant and unappropriated lands, belonging to any of the States, be ſold; and the monies, ariſing from the ſales thereof, alſo veſted in their Sinking Funds:—That the faith and honour of the United States be ſolemnly engaged by Congreſs to ſupply the deficiencies of the Sinking Fund of any State, ſhould any happen, out of the ſurpluſage of others:—That, during the term within which the Continental Bills of Credit are to be redeemed, all duties upon exports be low; and thoſe on the imports of commodities of luxury, high: But that all articles imported on the public account, in the manner before mentioned, be exempt from duties:—That, at the expiration of ſix years, every creditor of government who had lodged ſpecie in the Funds, or his aſſignee, be paid, at the Treaſury of his reſpective State, gold or ſilver, to the amount of the Continental Bills he ſhall there produce: And that every proprietor of plate or bullion in the Funds receive, at the ſame place, his ſhare thereof, if uncoined, upon his paying the ſum of ſimilar bills which he had obtained for the ſame, together with five per cent. per ann. in ſpecie thereon (this deduction of intereſt to be inſtead of any tax whatſoever on plate:) But if coined, then to receive ſpecie for his bills; and that ſuch deduction be made only until the time of the coinage:—That the Bills of Credit ſtruck by the authority of the Legiſlature of any particular State, and for the redemption of which ſufficient funds are appropriated, be not re-iſſued, when carried into the State-Treaſury by loans or taxes; but that, as faſt as they are paid in, they be deſtroyed, and the new Continental Bills of Credit, to the ſame amount, placed in their ſtead:—That the old Continental money be immediately taken out of circulation.

Theſe meaſures would give credit and ſtability to our Paper Currency; and intereſt the whole community in our ſucceſs. They would diffuſe vigor and ſpirit through all our operations:—They would enable us to conduct the civil and military departments of government with regularity and effect. With regard to thoſe whigs, who would object to the making ſo ſmall a ſacrifice to obtain ſo important an end, I will only obſerve, that they deſerve not to be free; and as to the diſaffected, who have hitherto profited by the calamities of their country, and derived advantages from the misfortunes of its friends, it is high time that they ſhould be obliged to contribute, equally with the reſt of the community, towards our ſupport and defence.

AMERICUS.

November 16, 1780.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

EXAMPLES of public virtue are at all times uſeful, and neceſſary to be known, but more eſpecially when public exigencies call loudly for imitation of them; and although hiſtory of times paſt (as well as many inſtances during this noble conteſt in America for the rights of mankind) afford us numerous proofs of a noble and diſintereſted conduct in times like theſe, yet as many people who may have the curioſity to read your paper, have neither opportunity nor inclination to conſult hiſtory, I flatter myſelf the following extract from Doctor Robinſon's much celebrated hiſtory of Charles the Fifth, Emperor of Germany and King of Spain, may not be diſagreeable to your readers, as it exhibits to the world a nobleneſs of mind, an exalted diſintereſtedneſs, and a true love of country, in the virtuous and renowned Andrew Doria, which has not been ſurpaſſed in the courſe of about two hundred and fifty years ſince it happened, and will tranſmit his name to future ages with more eſteem, honour and true fame, than all the groveling and temporary advantages that ſelf intereſt can obtain. It is taken from the American edition, vol. II. page 235, &c. After enumerating a number of diſaſters experienced by Francis the Firſt, of France, in the war then ſubſiſting between him and the Emperor, the elegant hiſtorian proceeds thus:

"THE loſs of Genoa followed immediately upon the ruin of the army in Naples. To deliver his country from the dominion of foreigners was Doria's higheſt ambition, and had been his principal inducement to quit the ſervice of France, and enter into that of the Emperor. A moſt favourable opportunity for executing this honourable enterprize now preſented itſelf. The city of Genoa, afflicted by the peſtilence, was almoſt deſerted by its inhabitants; the French garriſon, being neither regularly paid nor recruited, was reduced to an inconſiderable number; Doria's emiſſaries found that ſuch of the citizens as remained, being weary alike of the French and Imperial yoke, the rigour of which they had alternately felt, were ready to welcome him as their deliverer, and to ſecond all his meaſures. Things wearing this promiſing aſpect, he ſailed towards the coaſt of Genoa; on his approach the French gallies retired; a ſmall body of men which he landed ſurprized one of the gates of Genoa in the night-time; Trivulci, the French governor, with his feeble garriſon, ſhut himſelf up in the citadel, and Doria took poſſeſſion of the town without bloodſhed or reſiſtance. Want of proviſions quickly obliged Trivulci to capitulate; the people, eager to aboliſh ſuch an odious monument of their ſervitude, ran together with a tumultuous violence, and levelled the citadel with the ground.

"It was now in Doria's power to have rendered himſelf the ſovereign of his country, which he had ſo happily freed from oppreſſion. The fame of his former actions, the ſucceſs of his preſent attempt, the attachment of his friends, the gratitude of his countrymen, together with the ſupport of the Emperor, all conſpired to facilitate his attaining the ſupreme authority, and invited him to lay hold of it. But, with a magnanimity of which there are few examples, he ſacrificed all thoughts of aggrandizing himſelf to the virtuous ſatisfaction of eſtabliſhing liberty in his country, the higheſt object at which ambition can aim. Having aſſembled the whole body of the people in the court before his palace, he aſſured them, that the happineſs of ſeeing them once more in poſſeſſion of freedom was to him a full reward for all his ſervices; that, more delighted with the name of citizen than of ſovereign, he claimed no pre eminence or power above his equals, but remitted entirely to them the right of ſettling what form of government they would now chuſe to be eſtabliſhed among them. The people liſtened to him with tears of admiration and of joy. Twelve perſons were elected to new-model the conſtitution of the republic. The influence of Doria's virtue and example communicated itſelf to his countrymen; the factions which had long torn and ruined the ſtate, ſeemed to be forgotten; prudent precautions were taken to prevent their reviving; and the ſame form of government which hath ſubſiſted with little variations ſince that time in Genoa, was eſtabliſhed with univerſal applauſe. Doria lived to a great age, beloved, reſpected and honoured by his countrymen; and adhering uniformly to his profeſſions of moderation, without arrogating any thing unbecoming a private citizen, he preſerved a great aſcendant over the councils of the republic, which owed its being to his generoſity. The authority he poſſeſſed was more flattering, as well as more ſatisfactory, than that derived from ſovereignty; a dominion founded in love and in gratitude; and upheld by veneration for his virtues, not by the dread of his power. His memory is ſtill reverenced by the Genoeſe, and he is diſtinguiſhed in their public monuments, and celebrated in the works of their hiſtorians by the moſt honourable of all appellations, THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY, AND THE RESTORER OF ITS LIBERTY.

To the honourable the MEMBERS *of the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania.

Gentlemen,

THE Conſtitution of this State, by directing Bills to be publiſhed for conſideration, and requiring that, except on occaſions of urgent neceſſity, they ſhould not be enacted into laws until the next ſitting of the Houſe, took care to give the Freemen an opportunity of examining their principles, and expreſſing their ſentiments of them to their Repreſentatives, previous to their being enacted into laws, that they might be bound by no law, the nature and tendency of which they were not firſt well acquainted with. The Bill reſpecting the troops of the Pennſylvania line in the fœderal army, publiſhed for conſideration, is of ſo much conſequence, both to the line and the freemen of the Commonwealth, as to require all the maturity of deliberation provided for by the Conſtitution. Its object is, to do that juſtice to the line which their ſervices entitle them to, and thereby to enable the State to ſupport the common cauſe with vigour and effect. To attain *either* of theſe ends at the expence of the *other* would be ruinous, and cannot be the intention of the Houſe; and to ſquander away the public funds, and effect *neither*, would be ſtill worſe.

Every freeman of the State and friend to our cauſe muſt wiſh to ſee juſtice done to our brave veterans, and as our legiſlature cannot hitherto be juſtly charged with the leaſt inattention to their merits or wants, I cannot perſwade myſelf but the army would chooſe the principles and operation of the law, intended to ſatisfy their juſt demands, to be carefully weighed and conſidered, that ample and equal juſtice might be done to every individual for his paſt ſervices, without exhauſting our reſources for carrying on the war with ſucceſs.------The virtuous ſoldier, who has braved every difficulty and danger of the field, would ſpurn at the meaſure which involves the ruin of his country, tho' deſigned for his benefit, and deteſt it, if calculated to enrich a few ſpeculators at *his* expence.

We are called upon to furniſh a money, which may be of equal value and paſs as ſpecie. Every other kind of money has been found inadequate to the furniſhing the neceſſary ſupplies and rewarding the ſoldier. Bills of credit founded on public reſolutions, without funds to ſupport them, have failed, and every attempt to recover their original value has ended in ſpeculation.

America poſſeſſes public property enough in lands, the moſt certain and valuable of all funds; but if not wiſely managed, it will prove inſufficient. It becomes us, therefore, to take care how we diſpoſe of it, and to be ſecure that our future bills of credit are fixed upon a ſure foundation, and circulate freely, before we apply it to any other purpoſe. If we neglect this point, our *new bills* will depreciate as the *old*, and, inſtead of relieving our army, we will plunge both them and ourſelves into irretrievable ruin; and, under a ſhew of doing juſtice for former ſervices, put it out of our power to ſupport them any longer. Iſſue the new bills of credit at ſpecie value, and ſupport them as gold and ſilver, and we ſhall be able to maintain our troops with honour to the ſtate, and comfort to themſelves; and the very funds which gave the bills a currency, and carried us triumphantly thro' the war, will amply reward their paſt ſervices, and be of eſſential advantage to them on their return into the claſs of citizens. But I fear the depriving the ſtate of the funds, neceſſary to give currency and credit to our approaching emiſſions, is not the *only* defect in this *bill*. For ſhould it paſs in its preſent form, there is every reaſon to believe that the ſoldiers will go unrewarded, the ſtate be deprived of its property and reſources, and a few ſpeculators be enriched, at the expence of both.

Suppoſe the law paſſed, the Commiſſioners in camp, and the certificate granted—what can the ſoldier get for it when in his poſſeſſion? It will not purchaſe him the moſt trifling eſtate appropriated to reward him. He wants a razor to ſhave his beard, a pair of ſhoes, or a drink of grog—will his certificate procure them? What then will he do, but curſe the certificate, and thoſe who gave him ſuch money, and ſell it to the firſt ſpeculator who is willing to give him a few dollars to ſupply his preſent neceſſities. Thus the private ſoldier and the ſubaltern officer will be defrauded of their pittance, while the ſpeculating *pedlar*, with his ill-gotten caſh, will be found lounging in the camp, and pocketing the reward of the hardy veteran,—and in a few months after we ſhall behold him in triumphant poſſeſſion of the eſtate *juſtly* forfeited by his *more virtuous* predeceſſor.

Thus a *high ſpeculation* muſt be the neceſſary operation of the bill as it ſtands; and tho' a few officers may poſſibly be able to preſerve their own certificates, even they muſt club them, if they mean to purchaſe any eſtate of value. But, for the honour of the army, I truſt none of them will found ſo deſtitute of the ſpirit of a ſoldier, as to encourage the ſpeculation, or ſo baſe, as to pocket the reward of the private ſoldiers.-----The diſpoſition of the legiſlature to do juſtice to ſuffering merit deſerves the higheſt commendation; how mortifying then would it be to find themſelves diſappointed by an error in the plan! My only aim in this addreſs is to caution you, Gentlemen, againſt proſecuting one, in the execution of which you muſt miſs your object. Fund your public property, furniſh a currency equal in value to gold and ſilver; pay up the arrears of your troops in that money, and continue to pay them punctually their wages in caſh of equal value, ſupply them alſo with with every article you promiſed them; if your reſources can do more, do it with chearfulneſs. When an honourable peace renders ſuch funds to ſupport your credit unneceſſary, pay them what you owe them for paſt depreciation, and pay it with intereſt. But as you love your country; as you value the cauſe you are engaged in; as you regard the welfare of your troops, whom you are bound to ſupport during their enliſtment; and as you wiſh an honourable period put to the war, deprive them not of future ſupport by any preſent exertion to make up for the paſt. You may do both; but take care for the one, e'er you exhauſt yourſelves in diſcharging the other. My blood runs cold and I ſhudder with horror, on reading this clauſe in the bill, "And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in caſe the confiſcated and other lands herein before mentioned ſhould not amount to the arrearages of pay found due as aforeſaid, that then and in that caſe this State will provide other and ſufficient funds for the full payment in ſpecie and diſcharge of the notes given as aforeſaid." Can it be poſſible, gentlemen, that the legiſlators of Pennſylvania would paſs an act, to diveſt themſelves of every viſible and ſolid fund they are poſſeſſed of, at a time when funds muſt be provided for eſtabliſhing bills of credit of ſpecie value on ſolid and laſting principles? Is there a ſoldier in the Pennſylvania line could requeſt ſuch a thing? No: I am ſure there is not. They are poſſeſſed of more virtue and magnanimity. They ever have, and I will venture to add ever will, manifeſt more noble principles. Their patriotic and generous ſouls would revolt at the thought. They will never tarniſh the luſtre of their former conduct and characters by ſuch a requeſt. They have never made, nor can they make ſuch a demand. Aſſure them that the ſtate is deeply ſenſible of their merit, and will reward it as ſoon as in their power—that their juſt complaints are heard, and the cauſes of them ſhall be removed—that in the mean time their pay ſhall be made equal to the original ſtipulation—and they are contented; but, by ſuch an unreaſonable exertion as the preſent bill propoſes, cut the ſeven locks off your own heads, and you will bow down like Sampſon, and grind at the mill in the priſon houſe of your enemies. Your lands of different de-

scriptions afford a fund sufficient for establishing a currency equal to gold or silver, and will preserve a property amply to repay the past services of your gallant soldiery. Sink this now, in what service you please, and you are gone for ever. Your attempt, in that case, to be revenged on your enemies will recoil on yourselves, and, like the same Sampson's, end in your own destruction. But if you are determined, at all hazards, fully to discharge the past before you provide for the future, do it on principles which will prevent fraud and speculation. Let not the just wages of the soldier be turned into a reward to the villain.

CHATHAM, *November* 22.

Yesterday morning about day-light 100 of the enemy, under the command of Captain Ward, entered the town of Newark, on a picarooning expedition. They collected a number of hogs, cattle and sheep, but our people having collected, pursued them so close, that they retook 89 head of the cattle, and most of the hogs and sheep; also 2 prisoners. The enemy burnt a house belonging to Mr. Robert Niel.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 18.

We have just received the following intelligence, viz. That the enemy have entirely evacuated Portsmouth; that the whole of their fleet, to the number 60 odd sail, were yesterday anchored in Hampton road, and that a party of our light horse went into Portsmouth last Thursday.

We do not hear what mischief the enemy have done at Portsmouth, except their old trade, a few bloody battles with the horned tribe, sieges against hog-pens, and violent assaults upon hen-roosts.

RICHMOND, *November* 18.

Extract of a letter, dated Portsmouth, November 16, 1780.

"This morning myself and two others entered the town of Portsmouth, the town totally evacuated: from the general conjecture of the inhabitants of Portsmouth, it is judged, they are going up James river, the works standing not compleated; the vessels captured not carried away, the negroes not admitted on board: whole legions of negroes on these plains seemed distressed."

BALTIMORE, *November* 21.

Since our last the brig Fox, Captain James Buchanan, arrived here from Havanna, having fortunately run by the enemy in Hampton-Road, &c. in the night.

We are informed that on the 16th or 17th of October 7 sail of Spanish ships of the line, 4 frigates, and near 100 transports, with 4000 troops on board, sailed from Havanna, on an expedition against West-Florida, of which Province Pensacola is the Capital. Don Bernardo de Galvez, Governor of Louisiana, commands the land-forces on this enterprise.—

General Campbell commands the British troops in West-Florida.

On the 13th inst. agreeable to the Constitution and form of government of this State, His Excellency Thomas Sim Lee, Esq: was unanimously re-elected Governor for the year ensuing. The next day the Hon. Daniel Carroll, James Brice, John H. Stone, Jeremiah T. Chase, and Samuel T. Wright, Esquires, were chosen Members of the Hon. Council.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29.

On Thursday last a number of persons, long suspected of carrying on an illicit and dangerous correspondence with the enemy (by way of Shrewsbury) and depreciating our money, were apprehended. On their examination before the President and Vice-President, invoices of goods brought from New-York, to a great amount, accounts of the sales of gold and silver, rates of depreciation, the routes and stages to the sea shore, &c. &c. were found upon them. It appeared also, that by these means, persons were conveyed privately to New-York. A new scene of villainy, in carrying lumber to New-York from Egg-Harbour and its neighbourhood, was also opened.—The following persons were committed, viz. Patrick Garvy, an assistant apothecary in the Continental service, who owns a part of the boat employed between Squan and New-York, Samuel Clark, an inhabitant of New-Jersey, living near Princeton, who has long followed this trade; Joshua Bunting, whose house was one of the stages; John Cummins, merchant of this city, and Joseph Griesold, partners with Clark; and Joseph Stansbury, deeply concerned in the lumber business.

Extract of a letter from Salisbury, Rowan county, North-Carolina, dated October 24, 1780, *to a gentleman in this city.*

"Thank God the enemy are gone from this part of the country, and our militia are in full pursuit of them; I make no doubt they will be able to distress them in their retreat. They advanced within forty miles of us; the whole country fled before them with their families, who are now begun to return to their habitations. The consequence is, that the tories are coming in and swearing the oaths of allegiance to this State."

Since our last arrived here the brig Fame, Captain M'Clenachan, from St. Eustatia, and schooner Emelia, Captain Dickenson, from Cape Francois; by which vessels we have an account of a dreadful hurricane having, about the middle of October, spread almost universal devastation throughout the West-India islands. The most particular account we have been able to obtain of this melancholy event is brought by Captain Yellot, who arrived at Baltimore last week from St. Eustatia: this is but imperfect, but may serve to give us some small idea of the dreadful scenes the unfortunate islanders have experienced.—The account is as follows:

"St. Eustatius, October 30.

"At Barbados the greater part of the town blown down; upwards of three thousand persons perished; not one vessel saved, except some that got to sea, and a great part of the island wash'd away. In Grenada, much damage done to the estates; not one vessel saved except some that got out to sea. At St. Vincents a transport with three hundred soldiers, two souls only saved; a frigate of 36 guns, three hundred and forty men, one man saved. At Martinico, every vessel at St. Piere's drove to sea or on shore: some of them have got in here, some taken, some lost: there were upwards of one hundred sail at St. Piere's, forty of which arrived from France the day before the gale, with stores for the King. At Dominica, much damage to the estates, the houses near the water mostly ruined. No accounts from St. Lucia, Gaudaloupe, or Antigua, but suppose they have had neighbour's fare. At Nevis no vessels saved, and much damage done to the island. At St. Christopher's, twenty-six sail of vessels and their cargoes lost, with the greatest part of their crews: some of the vessels were ready to sail for Europe. In this island seven vessels drove ashore; the men on board were either drowned in the surf, or cut to pieces with the wrecks; some were lost on St. Croix, some got in there, and many, I believe, went to the bottom.—It was the highest sea ever known here."

Saturday night arrived the brigantine Black Prince, Captain Robinson, after a short passage, from Amsterdam. By this vessel we learn, that the Parliament of Great-Britain had been lately dissolved; in consequence an election for new members had taken place, by which the minority, in opposition to the measures pursued by that Court, were thrown out, and a new sett, perfectly adapted to the taste of their royal master, were placed in their room: that the Congress of the neutral powers had assembled at Petersburg, and were determined to protect their trade: that the combined fleets of France and Spain, consisting of about fifty ships of the line, commanded by the Count d'Estaing, were at sea, and the British fleet in port.

The ship Jay, Captain Courtier, belonging to this port, is arrived at L'Orient.

William Bradford, jun. Esq; is appointed Attorney-General of this State, in the room of Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, Esq; resigned.

Lately died in England, at an advanced age, JONAH THOMPSON, an eminent preacher among the people called Quakers.

On Saturday last David Dawson, late of the county of Chester, was executed pursuant to his sentence, he not surrendering himself agreeable to Proclamation under the Act of Attainder.—This man had joined the enemies of his country in this City, went with them to New-York, and came out twice to pass counterfeit Continental money, which led to his detection and apprehension. He had escaped formerly out of Burlington goal, having been apprehended near the enemy's lines, with 10 other persons.

Richard Chamberlaine, of Gloucester county, New-Jersey, was executed at the same time, for passing counterfeit money in this City, being part of a large quantity he got at the sea shore, and which he purchased of Curtis Lewis, there, at the rate of a half Johannes per £1000 Continental money.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY of Pennsylvania, Thursday, November 23, 1780. A. M.

THE house proceeded to the election of Delegates to represent this State in Congress the ensuing year; and the ballots being taken it appeared, That the Hon. JOSEPH MONTGOMERY, SAMUEL ATLEE, GEORGE CLYMER, HENRY WYNKOOP, and THOMAS SMITH, (of the county of Bedford) Esquires, were duly elected and chosen.

Extract from the Minutes,
SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk.

†‡† DOCTOR BOND'S COURSES of CLINICAL LECTURES and MIDWIFERY will be continued during the Season, at Nine o'Clock, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Philadelphia, November 29, 1780.

THE Members of ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, and their visiting Friends, are requested to attend the Anniversary Meeting To-morrow Evening, at Six o'Clock, at the City Tavern.

W. HALL, Secretary.

To be sold on Saturday next, the 2d of December, at twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-house,

The Privateer Ship VIPER,

Of sixteen Six-pounders;
With all her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Stores, as she came from Sea, per Inventory.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

For SALE,

A genteel three Story BRICK HOUSE,

In ARCH-STREET,
The third door from the corner of Fifth-street.
For particulars, apply to
§ BENJAMIN DAVIS, junior.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *Nov.* 21, 1780.

THE report made yesterday on the Petition of GILES HICKS, Captain Lieutenant in the 10th Pennsylvania regiment, praying to be divorced from his Wife HESTER, by reason of her infidelity and infamous conduct, &c. was read the second time, and being considered, it was

Resolved, That the said Giles Hicks be permitted to bring in a bill to divorce him from his said wife Hester, agreeable to the prayer of his petition, he, the said Giles Hicks, giving previous notice of his design and this permission, at least three weeks, in the public news-paper printed in the city of Philadelphia, intituled, *The Pennsylvania Gazette, and Weekly Advertiser.*

Extract from the Minutes,
SAMUEL STERETT, *Clerk.*

In consequence of the above resolve, I do hereby give public notice, that I have petitioned the Honourable House of Assembly, for a Divorce from Hester Hicks, alias M'Daniel; for which purpose a bill is depending before the House, of which said Hester Hicks, alias M'Daniel, may take notice, in order to make her objections, if any she hath, why said bill should not be passed into a law.

GILES HICKS, Captain Lieutenant,
10th Pennsylvania Regiment.

To be SOLD by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 6th day of December next,

TWO valuable PLANTATIONS or tracts of LAND, situate in West Nantmill township, Chester county, and State of Pennsylvania, part of the estate of James M'Connaughy, late deceased; one of which contains 205 acres, about 100 of which is cleared and good plough land, 7 or 8 acres of meadow made, and more may be made, the remainder well timbered and watered, the East Branch of Brandywine running through the same, convenient for erecting any kind of water works; there is on the premises a good log dwelling-house and barn, likewise a good orchard, now in tenure of Robert M'Closky. The other containing 130 acres, about 80 whereof is cleared and good plough land, about 10 acres of good watered meadow, the remainder well timbered; there is on the premises a good dwelling-house and barn, a stone spring-house and a good orchard; now in tenure of Absalom Williams. They will be sold for hard money or Continental at the exchange. The sale will be on the premises, to begin at said M'Closky's at 9 o'clock, and at said Williams's at 2 o'clock said day. Any person inclining to view the premises, may apply to DAN GRIFFITH, Esq; or JOHN ELLIOT. An indisputable title will be given for both. Attendance will be given said times and places, by DAN GRIFFITH, MICHAEL GRAHAM, and JOHN ELLIOT, Executors. ¶

United States Lottery-Office.

Philadelphia, November 29, 1780.

THE Managers hereby give notice to all persons, who have purchased tickets in the third class in this City, that they are now ready to renew the same in the fourth class.—All tickets not renewed in six weeks from this date, will be the property of the United States.

WHEREAS Doctor John Hunt, of New-Jersey, son of John Hunt, deceased, late Agent of the West-Jersey Society, and purchaser of a propriety or 24th part of East-Jersey, hath, for some time past, undertaken to dispose of the interests intrusted to the care of his late father, as his own property, without the least colour of title; and hath also entered into sundry contracts, as heir at law to his father, respecting the said propriety;----by which means unwary persons may be drawn into expences and trouble, for which they can have no consideration or future recompence in law or equity from said lands. And as I am one of the West-Jersey Society, and have also purchased of the said John Hunt, deceased, in the year 1766, one-sixth part of the said propriety, I have thought proper to give this public caution, and to assure the intended purchasers, or tenants under Doctor Hunt, that his father was a mere Agent or Attorney to the West-Jersey Society, and his powers are extinguished by his death:---That the said John Hunt, who died at Winchester, in Virginia, in the year 1778, made a will, which, by the laws of New-Jersey, will pass the estate to the devisees therein named, for the payment of his debts and legacies, totally excluding his son, Doctor Hunt; and of course, that he cannot legally rent or convey any part of the premises above described. And whereas, being the only person in America interested in the estate of the West-Jersey Society, I lately gave a Power of Attorney to Joseph Ball, of Batsto Iron Works, to take care of the timber lands belonging to said Society, and it now appearing to me that the said Ball has been concerned with sundry persons, who are in custody in this city, in shipping lumber to New-York, which I have had reason to believe has been taken from the timber lands of the said Society, contrary to the trust I reposed in him, I do revoke the said Power, and forbid all persons possessing or cutting timber off any of said lands under the said Doctor John Hunt, said Ball, or any other person; and do give this notice to all trespassers on the lands of the said Society, that I shall prosecute them with the utmost severity of the law. The Collectors of taxes in New-Jersey will be pleased to inform me, by letter from time to time, what the taxes are, due from said lands, and they shall be paid, so as to save the property from being plundered and destroyed for very trifling sums.

JOSEPH REED.

THE subscriber returns his grateful Thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for their past favours, and hopes, by his attention to business, for a continuance of their custom, at that commodious and long accustomed TAVERN, known by the name of the WHITE-HORSE, in Elbow-Lane, which he has fitted up in the most commodious manner, for the entertainment of both town and country Gentlemen.

DENNIS M'CARTHY.

N. B. Some time in the months of February or March was left at my house, a parcel of DEER SKINS. The owner or owners are requested to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

Philad. Nov. 21. ‡ DENNIS M'CARTHY.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the Gentlemen of the TROOP of LIGHT HORSE, of the County of Philadelphia, that on Saturday the 2d of December next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Morning, at the House of Captain Gregs, late Wright's Tavern, An ELECTION will be held for the Choice of a

CAPTAIN

to command the said Troop; the late Captain having resigned. The Gentlemen are desired to be punctual in their Attendance; and are further Notified (by the unanimous Vote of the Troop at their last Meeting) that no Gentleman will be allowed a Vote, unless he appears properly uniformed and equipped.

WM. COATS, Lieut. P. C.

Philadelphia County,
November 23, 1780. ‖

TO BE SOLD,

For PENNSYLVANIA STATE MONEY,

FIVE HUNDRED and TWENTY-FIVE Acres of Deeded LAND, in Turbit township, in the county of Northumberland.

One Hundred and Twenty-three acres of Land on Powels Creek, in Paxton township, in the county of Lancaster.

One Thousand and Fifty-five acres of Land on the Shawney Cabin Creek, in the county of Bedford; One Moiety thereof.

A few Shares of the Indiana Lands on the Ohio River.

For Terms of Sale, apply to the subscriber, living in Lancaster.

* 4 w. LEVY ANDREW LEVY.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in West-Nantmill township, Chester county, on the night of the 15th November,

A NEGROE MAN, named DUBLIN, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well set, some of his fore teeth out. Had on, when he went away, a lightish coloured cloath coat, with metal buttons, and lined with striped linsey, a lightish linsey jacket with sleeves, and red waistcoat, tow shirt, old lightish cloth breeches and linen drawers, blue stockings, old shoes. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and delivers him to the subscriber, or confines him in any goal, so that the owner may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ RICHARD PIERSOL.

Philadelphia, November 22, 1780.

STRAYED, or drove by some evil-minded person, into the garden of the subscriber, living in Walnut-street, near Fifth-street, on the night of the 20th or 21st instant, and had been several times trespassing there before, a red COW, with some white on her belly and sides, about four years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold in one month from the above date.

JOHN HALL.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
JOSEPH REED, Esquire,
PRESIDENT, *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, *of the Commonwealth of* Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honourable the Congress of the United States of America, by their resolve of the eighteenth day of October last, did recommend in the following words, to wit.

"WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God, the "Father of all mercies, amidst the vicissitudes and calamities of war, to bestow blessings on the people of "these states, which call for their devout and thankful "acknowledgments, more especially in the late remarkable interposition of his watchful providence, in rescuing the person of our commander in chief and the "army from imminent dangers, at the moment when "treason was ripened for execution; in prospering the "labours of the husbandman, and causing the earth to "yield its increase in plentiful harvests; and above all, "in continuing to us the enjoyment of the gospel of "peace:

"It is therefore recommended to the several states to "set apart Thursday, the seventh day of December next, "to be observed as a day of public THANKSGIVING "AND PRAYER; that all the people may assemble on "that day to celebrate the praises of our Divine Benefactor; to confess our unworthiness of the least of his favours, and to offer our fervent supplications to the God "of all grace, that it may please him to pardon our "heinous transgressions and incline our hearts for the "future to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve our "brethren who are anywise afflicted or distressed; to smile "upon our husbandry and trade; to direct our public "councils and lead our forces by land and sea to victory; "to take our illustrious ally under his special protection, "and favour our joint councils and exertions for the "establishment of speedy and permanent peace; to cherish "all schools and seminaries of education, and to cause "the knowledge of Christianity to spread over all the "earth."

WHEREFORE, as well in respect of the said recommendation of Congress, as the plain dictates of duty, to acknowledge the favour and goodness of Providence, and implore its further protection; WE do hereby earnestly recommend to the good people of Pennsylvania, to set apart THURSDAY, the seventh day of December next, for the pious purposes expressed in the said resolve, and that they abstain from all labour on that day.

GIVEN, by Order of the Council, under the Hand of his Excellency JOSEPH REED, *Esquire, President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Tenth Day of November, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty.*

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest. T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

TO BE LETT,

THAT elegant Seat called MOUNT-PLEASANT, about four miles from Town, on the Wissahickon-road, with or without the Farm belonging thereto. For Terms, apply to

WILLIAM M'MULLIN, Esq; in Southwark.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, situate in Plymouth township, near Plymouth Meeting-house, 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia; there are erected on the said lot, a two story stone messuage, a stone barn and stable, a frame shed, also a large stone store house, where a large store has been kept for many years past; a well of excellent water at the door. The said place is suitable for any public business, as there is public entertainment kept there at present. Any person inclining to purchase the said place, may know the terms of sale, by applying to the owner, living on the premises.

¶ LEVI TRUMP.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED, on the night of the 7th instant, from the yard of the Black Bear Tavern, in Market-street, A YOKE of OXEN; one a black and white, about 9 years old, with its horns cut; the other a brindle, with its horns cut, and holes through them, about 7 years old. Whoever gives information to EZRA JONES, in Market-street, near Fifth-street, so that they may be had again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

RICHARD KEYS, or
Philadelphia, Nov. 9. EZRA JONES. ¶

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, situate in Plymouth township, Philadelphia county, 15 miles from Philadelphia, between the Ridge and Germantown roads, on the road leading from Plymouth meeting to North-wales, containing 111 acres of excellent good land, 40 acres of woodland, well timbered, 10 acres of meadow, all watered with a constant stream, called Plymouth-creek; there is a large stone house, with a good cellar and kitchen, a stone spring-house, with a spring of excellent water, a good barn, part stone and part frame, under a cedar roof, and a large orchard of exceeding good fruit. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to JOHN ETRIS, junior, between Race and Vine-streets, in Fifth-street, Philadelphia. ¶

N. B. Merchandize, such as rum, sugar, coffee, &c. will be taken as cash.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 14th of October inst. from the subscriber, living in Sadsbury township, Chester county, a black MARE, five years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, low carriage, a small star in her forehead, part of each of her hind feet white, and shod all round. Whoever takes up and secures said mare and thief, shall have the above reward, or Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN SHARP, or ANDREW BOYD. ¶

A Half Johannes Reward,

Or the EXCHANGE in Continental Currency.

RAN away, last night, from the subscriber, a Negroe man, named BRISS, a well-made fellow, about 35 years old, has remarkable large feet, formerly belonged to Major Hugg, of Gloucester county; had on, when he went away, a brown homespun waistcoat, ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers, old shoes, and an old hat. Whoever takes up said Negroe and secures him in any goal, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ ROBERT JOHNSON.

Salem, Oct. 30, 1780.

Ridley township, Chester county, Nov. 14, 1780.

TAKEN trespassing in my inclosure the latter end of last July, a chestnut sorrel MARE COLT not docked, two or three years old, twelve and an half hands high, branded C H on the near shoulder, was shod before when taken up. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

‖ WILLIAM PRICE.

Just PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

FRANCIS BAILEY,

In Market-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, three doors west of the Post-Office,

The Continental Almanac;

CONTAINING, besides every thing necessary in an Almanac, a description of the Figures (the Devil and General Arnold, &c.) exhibited and paraded through the streets of Philadelphia, on Saturday the 30th of September, 1780, illustrated with a Plate neatly engraved,---Prophesies, &c. &c. &c.

Also, ANDRE's TRIAL.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on Monday, the 7th of August last, an apprentice boy, about 15 years of age, his real name is Robert Martin, but it is reported he now calls himself Bob Greenway, he is smart, active and strong for his age. Captains of vessels and all other persons are hereby warned against employing him, because most of the world will allow it is rather unreasonable for parents to palm a child upon a master, to feed, cloathe and teach him while he cannot earn any thing, and after having fed, cloathed and taught him for seven years, then to decoy him away from the five last years of his apprenticeship, when he is just beginning to be useful. Any person bringing home said apprentice, shall receive the above reward; and any person who can inform with certainty where said Robert Martin, otherwise Bob Greenway may be found, or what vessel he is on board of, shall receive Two Hundred Dollars from ROBERT BELL, Printer, Bookbinder and Bookseller, next St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia. ¶

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 28th of October, from the subscriber, living in Sadsbury township, Chester county, two creatures; one a black MARE, about 14 hands high, six years old, long bodied, has no natural mark or brand, shod round, natural to trot, but may be forced to pace, in good order, and kindly to draw or lead in a double team. The other a dark brown GELDING, about 15 hands high, supposed nine years old, most natural to pace, but can trot, has a star and snip, branded CA on the near buttock, and PP on the near shoulder, shod before, one of his hind feet white. Whoever brings the thief to justice, and the creatures to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward, or Three Hundred Dollars for each of the creatures, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JOSEPH PARKE.

October 21, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Berwick township, York county, about the middle of May last, a red brindled COW, about 10 years old, with a crop off each ear, and a gimblet hole through one horn. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ‖ PATRICK GALOHER.

CAME to George Gray's Ferry, on Schuylkill, on the 31st of October, a dark bay STALLION, between 12 and 14 hands high, has been used to the geers, and has 4 white feet. The owner, describing his other marks, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the subscriber, at said Ferry. SAMUEL CHAPMAN. ‖

WANTED to HIRE,

A WOMAN who is capable of engaging in the work of a family, and can be well recommended. Also, a BOY or GIRL of an honest family, to be bound for any number of years. Enquire of the Printers.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 16th of October inst. out of the pasture of the subscriber, living at Kennet Square, in Chester county, a dun coloured HORSE, about 14 hands and a half high, seven years old last spring, black mane and tail, a black list along his back, a black streak on each shoulder near his withers, branded E on the near shoulder. Whoever secures said horse and thief, so that he may be prosecuted to conviction, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, or Five Hundred Dollars for the horse only, paid by PETER BELL.

Mountholly, November 1, 1780.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Captain JAMES DILLON, late of Mountholly, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, within three months from the above date, in order for settlement.

† WILLIAM STRETCH, Executor.

WAS taken up on the place of George Lasher, near the Lower Ferry road, next to Pemberton's place, a chesnut brown MARE, branded N on the near shoulder; also a white HORSE, branded D on his near shoulder. The owners of said creatures are desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JACOB SAYLOR

The Public are hereby Informed,

THAT the Continental Ferry, across Delaware, at Trenton, is removed from the Upper to the Lower Ferry, of which all persons in public employ, having occasion to pass the said Ferry, are to take notice: Where good Boats and careful Attendance is continued for the convenience of private Travellers also. Oct. 25.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mark Freeman, late of this city, merchant, deceased, are requested to call on the subscribers for settlement; and all those that have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accompts properly attested.

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,
RICHARD FOOTMAN,
BENJAMIN GIBBS, } Executors.

N.B. A large well improved PLANTATION, in Bucks county, near Græme-Park, and an excellent TANYARD, in the Northern Liberties, to be LETT. Enquire as above. 6 w.

C. P. & N. RAGUET,

In Front-street, five Doors below Walnut-street, have for SALE,

WEST-INDIA RUM, in Hogsheads;
FRENCH BRANDY, in Tierces;
Brown & Muscovado SUGARS, in Hogsheads & Barrels;
COFFEE, in Bags and Barrels;
COCOA, in Barrels;
COTTON, in Bags;
GUN-POWDER, in Barrels of 100 lbs. each;
FLINTS, in Tierces;

And a large Assortment of DRY GOODS, viz. Cloths, Durants, Manchester Velvets, Druggets, Shaloons, Sewing Silk, Twist, Linens, Lawns, Cambricks, French and English Gauzes, Ribbons, Black and White Blonde Laces, Silk Stockings, Flowers, Feathers, Pins, &c. &c. &c. ¶

Newtown, Bucks county, Oct. 20, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given to all tavern keepers and retailers of spirituous liquors in the said county, that unless they take out their licences before the twelfth day of December next, that they will be proceeded against by indictment as keepers of tipling houses.

JAMES BENEZET, Clerk of Sessions.

N. B. It is expected that they and all others concerned as retailers now, or who have been, and are in arrear, will pay off their excise duty before said time, or they will be proceeded against as by law directed.

JOHN HART, Collector.

Lately imported from France, Holland and St. Eustatia, and to be SOLD wholesale, by

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At his store, on the west side of Third-street, the fifth door above Market-street, and two doors below Mr. Jeremiah Warder's,

A FEW bales of blue and white Welch plains, suitable for Negroe's clothing, 9-qr. rose blankets, blue and brown broadcloths, brown and green serges, fine hairbines and cambletts, mens worsted hose, white and brown flemish sheetings, yd. wd. hollands, Irish and laval linens, German dowlass, ditto ozenbrig, Russia drilling, 7-8ths, yd. and apron wd. cotton check, chintzes and calicoes, cambricks and lawns, muslins and humhums, black and white plain, spotted and chain gauzes, gauze handkerchiefs, kentings, India dimities, plain and figured ribbands, printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs, check ditto, bandanoes, black and white modes and sattins, ell wd. persians, black, white, blue, green, red and pink persians and sarsnets, mantuas, black silk for breeches, black princes stuff, womens silk mitts, thread hose, tablecloths and napkins, quality bindings, bobbins, cap, apron and filliting tapes, Scotch, stitching and coloured threads, best scarf twist, gartering, writing and wrapping paper, English playing cards, Leghorn hats, ivory combs, pins and needles, plated and metal buckles, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, razors and scissars, awlblades, H and HL hinges, but and table ditto, bureau desk furniture, desk, chest and padlocks, handsaws, half-round and three square files, and a variety of other HARDWARE.

Also a few casks of Six-penny nails, several boxes of china, West-India rum of a good quality by the hogshead, indigo by the barrel or dozen wt. loaf sugar, coffee, green tea, &c. &c. Likewise two or three iron stoves. 6 w.

Just imported, and to be sold by

PETER and *WILLIAM WIKOFF*,

At their store in Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, opposite Elfrey's-Alley,

AN ASSORTMENT of European and West-India GOODS, among which are, superfine broad cloths, midling and low priced ditto, superfine India chintz, muslins, gauzes and silks, linen, cotton and silk handkerchiefs, hairbines, calimancoes, and other stuffs, cotton velvets, serge denim, serges, baize, ratinets, plush, silk stockings, pins, buttons, buckles, hinges, locks, wool cards, fine Indian robes, flannel and blankets.

Also rum, sugar, bohea and hyson tea of the best quality, red port wine, and Madeira wines of different prices and qualities, some of which is as good as the best that ever was brought into this country, which they will sell by the pipe or lesser quantity. 6 w.

BROKE into the pasture of Peter Phipps, in Abington township, Philadelphia county, on the 18th of this instant, A Bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, shod all round; the said horse broke into the pasture with a bridle on. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and have him again. PETER PHIPPS.

The 28th of the 10th Month, 1780. ¶

THE HIGHEST PRICE
GIVEN FOR CLEAN
COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
BY
HALL & SELLERS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.